

PRESS RELEASE



**United States Senate
Committee on Armed Services**

**Carl Levin, Michigan
Chairman**

SR-228 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 202-224-3871

MEDIA CONTACT:
Kathleen Long
Senator Levin's office
202-224-1471

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 10, 2002

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE COMPLETES MARKUP OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

Senator Carl Levin (D-MI), Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, announced today that the Committee completed its markup of the National Defense Authorization bill for Fiscal Year 2003. The bill, which authorizes funding for the Department of Defense and the national security programs of the Department of Energy, was approved by the Committee on a bipartisan vote of 17-8.

“The committee has produced a strong, balanced bill that authorized \$393.4 billion for national security activities to help ensure that our military is prepared to face the challenges of the 21st Century,” Senator Levin said.

“The events following September 11, 2001 have once again shown that the U.S. military is the most capable fighting force in the world. Today, America’s Armed Forces are ready to help keep the peace, deter traditional and nontraditional threats to our security and our vital interests around the world, and win any conflict decisively. This bill builds on the considerable strengths of our military forces and their record of success by preserving a high quality of life for U.S. forces and their families, sustaining readiness, and transforming the Armed Forces to meet the threats and challenges of tomorrow.”

“This bill meets the five objectives that I established for this year’s markup. It will:

- continue the improvements in the compensation and quality of life of the men and women in the Armed Forces, retirees and their families;

- sustain the readiness of the military services to conduct the full range of their assigned missions, including current and future operations against international terrorism;
- improve the efficiency of Defense Department programs and operations and apply the savings toward high-priority programs;
- improve the ability of the Armed Forces to meet nontraditional threats, including terrorism and weapons of mass destruction; and
- promote the transformation of the Armed Forces to meet the threats of the 21st century.”

HIGHLIGHTS

Continuing the improvements in the compensation and quality of life of the men and women in the Armed Forces, retirees and their families

The bill reflects the committee’s highest priority – ensuring that our men and women in uniform, retirees and their families receive the compensation and quality of life they deserve. The committee:

- approved a 4.1 percent across-the-board pay raise for all military personnel, with an additional targeted pay raise for the mid-career force;
- added \$640 million above the budget request to improve and replace facilities on military installations;
- approved a provision that would begin to address a longstanding inequity in the compensation of military retirees by authorizing the concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation for military retirees eligible for non-disability retirement with disabilities rated at 60% or more;
- approved a separate Committee amendment to be offered during the full Senate's consideration of the bill that would authorize concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation for all disabled military retirees eligible for non-disability retirement; and
- approved a provision that would authorize a new assignment incentive pay of up to \$1,500 per month to reward military members who agree to serve in difficult-to-fill assignments.

Sustaining the readiness of the military services to conduct the full range of their assigned missions, including current and future operations against international terrorism

The committee recommendations take an important step to ensure the readiness of our military forces by setting aside \$10.0 billion, as requested by the Administration, to fund ongoing operations in the war against international terrorism during fiscal year 2003. These funds would be available only after a request by the President and passage of a subsequent appropriation act by the Congress.

The committee recommendations would also add funding above the budget request to address shortfalls in a number of key readiness accounts and help lessen the burden on some of the Department's high demand, low density assets. These funding increases include:

- \$126.0 million to protect and enhance military training ranges;
- \$231.6 million for aircraft, ship, and Navy gun depot maintenance;
- \$176.2 million for improvements to Air Force and Army facilities;
- \$51.0 million for ammunition to meet new training requirements and supplement war reserve stocks;
- \$55.0 million to address the Army's aviation training backlog;
- \$110.0 million for the purchase of an additional EC-130J Commando Solo aircraft; and
- \$114.0 million for modifications to help improve the readiness of the EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft fleet.

Improve the efficiency of Defense Department programs and operations and apply the savings toward high-priority programs

A year ago, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld testified that: "We have an obligation to taxpayers to spend their money wisely. Today we're not doing that." The committee approved a number of provisions to address this problem. These include:

- a reallocation of \$812 million from not adequately justified and duplicative missile defense expenditures to higher priority areas. In particular, the committee transferred \$690 million from missile defense activities to fund advance procurement of a second *Virginia*-class submarine as soon as FY2005 (\$415 million); advance procurement for future LPD-17 amphibious transport docks (\$150 million); and advance procurement for future DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers (\$125 million).

- a major initiative based on a recommendation by the DOD Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to address budget shortfalls and organizational problems in the Department's test and evaluation infrastructure that have led to inadequate testing of major weapons systems;
- a continuation of last year's initiative to improve the way in which the DOD manages its \$50 billion of services contracts, with resulting savings of \$850 million;
- a provision that would address DOD's inability to produce reliable financial information and achieve \$400 million of savings by deferring spending on new financial systems that would be inconsistent with the comprehensive financial management enterprise architecture currently being developed by the Department; and
- a provision requiring the DOD to establish new internal controls to address recurring problems with the abuse of purchase cards and travel cards by military and civilian personnel.

Improve the ability of the Armed Forces to meet nontraditional threats, including terrorism and weapons of mass destruction

The committee recommendations would take a significant step toward addressing nontraditional threats by providing in excess of \$10.0 billion for combating terrorism initiatives, as requested by the Department. In addition, the committee recommendations include:

- an increase of \$199.7 million to enhance the security of our nuclear materials and nuclear weapons at Department of Energy facilities;
- an increase of \$42.7 million in funding for the U.S. Special Operations Command;
- an increase of \$30.5 million for defense against chemical and biological weapons and other efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD);
- approving the request of over \$2 billion for force protection improvements to DOD installations around the world;
- a legislative provision that would require the Department of Defense to take a more comprehensive approach to installation preparedness for WMD attacks; and
- a new initiative authorizing the Secretary of Defense to expand the activities of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program beyond the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Promote the transformation of the Armed Forces to meet the threats of the 21st century

The committee continued its effort to promote the transformation of the Armed Forces to

meet the threats of the 21st century. The committee recommendations would:

- add more than \$1.1 billion to the Navy's shipbuilding accounts to refuel a nuclear submarine and pay for additional advance procurement of an aircraft carrier, a *Virginia*-class submarine, a DDG-51 class destroyer, and an LPD-17 class amphibious transport dock;
- promote the transformation of the Army by adding \$105.0 million of funding for research and development on the Army Future Combat System, and adding more than \$100.0 million for science and technology needed to help the Army achieve its Objective Force;
- advance the transformation of the Air Force by fully funding the \$5.2 billion requested by the Department for the F-22, the \$3.5 billion requested for continued research and development on the Joint Strike Fighter, and more than \$600 million requested for Air Force unmanned aerial vehicles;
- add more than \$300.0 million to the Department's science and technology budget, bringing the Department closer to the Secretary's goal of devoting 3 percent of all defense funds to the programs that promise to bring us the revolutionary technologies that will be needed to prevail in future conflicts; and
- establish a technology transition initiative to ensure that new technologies developed in the Department's science and technology programs are rapidly fielded in weapons systems for our warfighters.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Under the leadership of the Chairman, Senator Max Cleland (D-GA) and Ranking Member, Senator Tim Hutchinson (R-AR), the Personnel Subcommittee focused on continuing the improvements in the compensation and quality of life of the men and women in the armed forces, retirees, and their families. The committee:

- for the fourth year in a row, approved a significant military pay raise above the rate of inflation. Authorized an across-the-board pay raise of 4.1%, and an additional targeted pay raise for mid-career personnel that will result in pay raises ranging from 5.5% to 6.5%;
- authorized a National Call to Service enlistment program designed to attract volunteers who prefer a shorter term of active duty - 15 months after completion of initial entry training - followed by a service commitment in the reserves or civilian national service programs. Participants would be offered a choice of incentives at the end of their active duty service: a \$5000 bonus, educational assistance, or repayment of a student loan;
- authorized a new Assignment Incentive Pay of up to \$1500 per month to encourage

service members to volunteer for hard-to-fill assignments;

- authorized phased in concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation military retirees eligible for non-disability retirement who have disabilities rated at 60% or more;
- approved a Committee amendment that will be offered during the full Senate's consideration of the bill that will authorize concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation for all disabled military retirees eligible for non-disability retirement;
- authorized an increase in the housing allowance that will reduce average out-of-pocket expenses for off-post housing to 7.5 percent in 2002, continuing progress toward the goal of eliminating average out-of-pocket housing expenses by 2005;
- directed the Secretary of Defense to carry out a quadrennial review of the quality of life of members of the Armed Forces;
- required issuance of the Korea Defense Service Medal to individuals who served in the Republic of Korea or the adjacent waters between July 27, 1954 and a date determined by the Secretary of Defense;
- directed the Secretary of Defense to review personnel compensation laws and policies, including the Reserve retirement system, to determine how well they address the needs of Guard and Reserve personnel; and
- provided \$35 million for impact aid, including \$30 million for assistance to local educational agencies and an additional \$5 million for assistance to local educational agencies serving children with severe disabilities.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Subcommittee Chairman Senator Daniel K. Akaka (D-HI) and Ranking Member Senator James M. Inhofe (R-OK) focused the subcommittee's efforts on supporting the readiness of U.S. military forces, improving the quality of the facilities in which our personnel live and work, and increasing the efficiency of Department of Defense operations to free up resources for higher priority defense needs.

The committee supported the administration's request to provide \$10.0 billion for the fiscal year 2003 operating costs of the ongoing war on terrorism, and authorized these contingency funds once the President submits a request for specific uses of these funds to Congress.

The committee provided both funding increases and new legislative authority to help

ensure that military units remain highly trained. The committee:

- added \$126.0 million for range enhancements, including \$106.0 million for improvements to Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force ranges and for range management; and
- authorized the two provisions of DOD's Readiness and Range Preservation Initiative that fell within the Committee's jurisdiction, including DOD's request for permanent legislative authority to enter into agreements with non-federal entities to manage lands adjacent to military installations. In addition, the Committee provided \$20 million for a Range Enhancement Initiative Fund to allow DoD to implement this authority. Lands acquired with this Fund would help to protect existing operations and training ranges by providing buffer zones between military training areas and the surrounding population.

The committee also took action to reduce overall life-cycle costs of maintaining military equipment and facilities with its initiative to improve the Department's ability to prevent and mediate the effects of corrosion. The committee added a provision to enhance intra-Departmental coordination on anti-corrosion efforts and technologies, and provided \$15.0 million to apply proven technologies and test promising future ones.

To help to ensure that military units remain ready, the committee added \$231.6 million to the budget request for maintenance of Navy guns and ships and Air Force aircraft, including \$95.0 million for ship depot maintenance and gun repairs; \$67.1 million for high priority aircraft maintenance; \$60.0 million for repairs specifically for KC-135 aircraft; and \$11.5 million for engine overhauls for Air Force Special Operations Command MH-53 helicopters.

The committee included a number of legislative provisions to improve DOD management and financial oversight, including provisions that would:

- achieve \$850 million of savings through continued implementation of management improvements for the Department's \$50 billion of services contracts;
- achieve \$400 million of savings by deferring spending on financial systems that would not be consistent with comprehensive financial management system architecture to be developed over the next year;
- enable the DOD to make the best use of limited resources by conducting "buy-to-budget" acquisition – i.e., by authorizing the Department to acquire a higher quantity of an end item than specified in an authorization or appropriation law by achieving cost reductions;
- require the DOD to address credit card abuses by implementing GAO recommendations for enhanced internal controls;
- authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive domestic source or content requirements for close defense allies that provide reciprocal treatment for our defense products; and

- improve the energy efficiency of the Department of Defense and reduce environmental compliance costs by requiring the Department to establish a program for the acquisition of environmentally preferable products.

Military Construction

The committee continued its efforts to improve the facilities in which our military personnel work and the housing in which they and their families live. The committee was disappointed that the amount requested in the budget to repair or replace the facilities needed to support the Department's operational missions declined from the fiscal year 2002 level, and that the budget did not include sufficient facility maintenance funds to keep all DoD facilities from deteriorating during fiscal year 2003. To help address these shortfalls, the committee added funds to enhance mission performance and the quality of the workplace for our armed forces, including an increase of over \$600 million in new construction and an additional \$166 million for facilities sustainment and maintenance to allow the military services to better protect existing infrastructure from future decay.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Under the leadership of the Chairman and Ranking Member, Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA) and Senator Pat Roberts (R-KS), the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee focused its efforts on improving the ability of the armed forces to meet nontraditional threats, including terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, and promoting the transformation of the armed forces to meet the threats of the 21st Century. In these areas, the committee added over \$300 million for high priority science and technology programs that will be the foundation of the next generation of military systems; \$73 million for Test and Evaluation facilities and programs; and \$219 million for Army RDT&E accounts to develop the new technologies in robotics, precision munitions, computers and communications to develop the Army's Objective Force.

The Committee approved a number of key legislative initiatives designed to promote the transformation of the Armed Forces and improve the Department's ability to meet non-traditional threats. These initiatives included:

- new legislative provisions that will help small businesses provide their innovative technologies to support the war on terrorism;
- new legislation that will accelerate the transition of new defense technologies from laboratories into the hands of our nation's warfighters;
- legislation that will help the Defense Department address critical workforce shortages so that defense labs can hire and retain the finest technical talent available;

- a major initiative to address budget shortfalls and organizational shortcomings in the Department's test and evaluation infrastructure that have led to inadequate testing of major weapons systems. As a part of this initiative, the Committee included provisions based on recommendations of the DOD Director of Operational Test and Evaluation that would:
 - establish a new Test and Evaluation Resource Enterprise, which would be responsible for funding the investment, operation and maintenance, development and management of the Department's most important test facilities and resources;
 - reduce a disincentive for testing by eliminating surcharges by the Department's test facilities and transferring funds to those facilities to cover the lost revenue;
 - require the Department to adhere to the requirements of its own Test and Evaluation Master Plans for major weapons systems by establishing a more disciplined process for waiving such requirements.
- a provision requiring the DOD to develop and submit a comprehensive plan to improve the preparedness of military installations to deal with incidents involving weapons of mass destruction;
- a provision requiring a detailed report from the DOD on its role in homeland defense, and how it is fulfilling this new mission;
- language directing the Department of Defense to work with the Department of Health and Human Services on the development of a single national biological defense research facility to serve Department of Defense and other homeland security requirements; an
- language directing the Secretaries of Defense and Energy to establish a pilot program for scientific exchanges between U.S. and scientists from Russia and the states of the former Soviet Union.

The committee also added funding in a number of key areas to help ensure that our military is prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century. These include:

- approximately \$150 million for key areas of defense research and development, as follows:
 - to meet future cyberthreats (\$33.0 million);
 - for development of fuel cell technology for stationary and vehicle applications (\$30.0 million);
 - for advanced vehicle technologies, including hybrid technology to support Army transformation efforts (\$35.0 million);

- for nanotechnology investments (\$34.0 million). This burgeoning scientific field has the promise to create new technologies ranging from ultraefficient power systems to lightweight aerospace materials to sensitive biological warfare sensors; and
- for DOD investments in basic research (nearly \$50.0 million), conducted in collaboration with universities and national laboratories to train tomorrow's scientific leaders.
- over \$50 million to the budget request for Special Operations Command to address training shortfalls and pressing equipment needs of the operators, including:
 - \$36 million to equip special operations forces with advanced radios, night vision goggles, advanced helmets, maritime craft and vehicles, and other equipment;
 - \$16.7 million to address training shortfalls for Army Special Forces, Navy SEAL and Air Force Special Tactics units; and
 - \$20.1 million for research and development of revolutionary capabilities and procure advanced equipment, such as batteries for a Navy SEAL mini-submarine;
- \$30 million for DOD research and development and procurement related to managing the consequences of incidents involving weapons of mass destruction; and
- \$25.0 million to the budget request of \$849 million for Defense Department Counter-Drug programs for National Guard counter-drug activities.

In addition, the Committee:

- approved the Defense Department budget request of \$416.7 million for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program, including funds for destruction of chemical weapons in Russia, and provided the President with permanent authority to waive on an annual basis the prerequisites to implementing the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act and the Freedom Support Act;
- approved \$1.1 billion for Department of Energy nonproliferation programs, adding \$15.5 million to the budget request for research on a new generation of radiation detectors for homeland defense;
- approved the budget request of \$1.5 billion for chemical weapons demilitarization in the United States; and
- authorized the budget request level of \$1.4 billion for research, development and

procurement for Chemical and Biological Defense programs, and approved a number of innovative and revolutionary technologies to help protect military and civilian personnel.

STRATEGIC SUBCOMMITTEE

Under the leadership of the Chairman and the Ranking Member, Senators Jack Reed (D-RI) and Wayne Allard (R-CO), the Strategic Subcommittee reviewed the national security space programs, strategic forces, ballistic missile defense programs, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance programs, and Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear and environmental programs.

The Committee approved \$6.8 billion for ballistic missile defense (BMD), a net reduction of \$812 million from the requested amount. The reductions were made in activities which were duplicative, premature or had execution problems.

The Committee approved a series of provisions to ensure that the missile defense programs are adequately overseen by Congress, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military services, including:

- a provision requiring the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to conduct an annual operational assessment, and the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to review the cost schedule and performance criteria for missile defense programs;
- provisions requiring the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of major elements of the missile defense program, including the Midcourse, Air-based Boost, and THAAD segments, and report to Congress cost and schedule information similar to that required for other major defense programs;

As a result of growing uncertainty about the Administration's plans for the nuclear weapons employment policy and future nuclear weapons development, the Committee prohibited the use of any funds for the development of a Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator and directed the Secretary of Energy to clearly and specifically identify any funds requested in the future for new or modified nuclear weapons.

The Committee directed the Secretary of Energy to look at new options for dismantlement of nuclear weapons that would allow the DOE to increase the rate of dismantlements arising from future nuclear weapons reductions.

The Committee provided additional funds to modernize the strategic bomber forces, to maintain the Minuteman III ICBM and to allow the timely reduction of deployed warheads on the Minuteman III consistent with the Nuclear Posture Review. Specifically, the Committee added \$45.2 million for B-2 and B-52 bomber upgrades and approved the consolidation of the B-1B Lancer bomber fleet as requested by the President; and added \$23.2 million for Minuteman III including containers to keep the warhead downloading on schedule. The Committee continued

the effort begun in previous years to enhance capabilities of unmanned aerial vehicles by approving the budget request of more than \$1 billion for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in each of the military services.

In addition, the Committee:

- added \$29 million to improve operations and modernize East and West coast space launch and range facilities;
- added \$30.0 million to purchase commercial imagery;
- added \$17 million to the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle to reduce the launch integration risk for the first Wide-band Gap Filler satellite; and
- reduced the Space-based Infrared System-High (SBIRS-High) by \$100 million as a result of significant cost and schedule problems and program restructuring.

For the Department of Energy, the Committee:

- added \$199.7 million to address urgent security requirements at the Department of Energy Facilities;
- added \$200 million to the Cleanup Reform Account at the Department of Energy and directed the Secretary of Energy to publish criteria for the account so that states and communities clearly understand what is needed to obtain accelerated cleanup funding; and
- approved \$242 million for the facilities and infrastructure initiative and added \$40 million to the DOE counter-terror center.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Under the leadership of the Chairman and Ranking Member, Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), and Jeff Sessions (R-AL), the Subcommittee on Seapower supported transformation of the Navy while also promoting the readiness of the Navy to respond to near- and mid-term threats. The Committee:

- approved more than \$9.6 billion in requested procurement funding for such major programs as the two DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers, one SSN-774 *Virginia*-class attack submarine, one T-AKE auxiliary cargo and ammunition ship, one LPD-17 amphibious transport dock, continued funding for the LHD-8 amphibious assault ship, ship overhauls and conversions, and completion of prior year shipbuilding programs. The Committee also approved more than \$3 billion in requested funding for 12 C-17 strategic

airlift aircraft.

- With \$690 million in funding transferred from the budget request for missile defense programs, the Committee:
 - authorized an increase of \$415.0 million for advance procurement of *Virginia*-class attack submarines to support increasing the production rate to two boats per year as soon as fiscal year 2005;
 - authorized an increase of \$150 million for advance procurement of future LPD-17 dock landing ships; and
 - authorized an increase of \$125.0 million for advance procurement of future DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers.
- The Committee also authorized an increase of \$229.0 million for continuing the CVNX-1 aircraft carrier program on the same schedule as the Navy planned last year, with a contract award in fiscal year 2006.
- The Committee added more than \$280 million to the budget request in additional funding to sustain readiness programs, including:
 - \$200.0 million to refuel and keep in active service an additional *Los Angeles*-class attack submarine that would otherwise be retired early;
 - \$11.3 million for C-17 maintenance trainers;
 - \$11.0 million to provide more reliable ship equipment monitoring systems; and
 - \$10.0 million to upgrade less reliable combat control systems on submarines.
- The Committee authorized \$85 million above the budget request to improve the ability to meet non-traditional threats, including:
 - \$14.0 million for modifications to the capability of the P-3 aircraft to support operations in littoral environments, shifting emphasis from blue water threats;
 - \$15.0 million for Hellfire missiles to provide Navy and Marine Corps helicopters better capability to engage threats on land and small boats and other threats at sea;
 - \$5.0 million for the upgrades to the Close-in Weapons System (CIWS) to permit ships to defend themselves better against small boat and helicopter threats;
 - \$5.0 million for weapons systems for the Coast Guard to improve their readiness in meeting the homeland defense mission; and

- \$10.8 million for buying more decoys that will enable Navy vessels to defend against challenging cruise missile threats and \$9.2 million to develop improvements in the decoys to defend against future threats.
- The Committee also authorized almost \$42 million above the budget request for Navy transformation programs.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

Under the leadership of the Chairman and Ranking Member, Senators Joseph Lieberman (D-CT), and Rick Santorum (R-PA), the Subcommittee on Airland continued its efforts to accelerate Army transformation while also promoting the readiness of the Army and of the air arms of the other services to respond to near- and mid-term threats. Specifically, the Committee:

- approved more than \$14 billion in requested funding for major programs such as the Joint Strike Fighter, the F-22 Raptor, the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), C-130J Hercules, Crusader artillery system, Abrams tank, Bradley fighting vehicle, Interim Armored Vehicles, Comanche and Apache helicopters, and Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles;
- approved the Fiscal Year 2003 budget request level of \$475.6 million for the Crusader artillery system. The Committee has not had an opportunity to review the reasons for the recent decision to terminate the Crusader program, or the impact of the decision on the Army's future modernization plans with Army officials. The Committee will carefully review the decision to terminate the Crusader program with the Secretary of Defense and the Chief of Staff of the Army in an upcoming hearing and will meet to determine whether to offer a Committee amendment at the time this bill is debated on the Senate floor;
- added \$240 million to buy four additional F/A-18 E/F aircraft, for a total purchase of 48 aircraft in fiscal year 2003, and buy them more efficiently under the current multiyear procurement contract;
- adopted a provision stating that the Secretary of the Air Force shall not enter into any lease for tanker aircraft until the Secretary submits the report required by section 8159 of the DOD Appropriations Act for FY2002 and obtains authorization and appropriations of funds necessary to enter into a lease for such aircraft, consistent with his publicly stated commitments to the Congress to do so;
- added \$479.4 million to the budget request to sustain readiness, with emphasis on aviation programs, including:
 - \$96.3 million for 9 additional Black Hawk helicopters;
 - \$60.0 million for F-16 engines;

- \$40.0 million to replace EA-6B wing center sections;
- \$37.0 million for EA-6B Band 9/10 digital radar jamming transmitters;
- \$37.0 million for EA-6B USQ-113 communications receivers/jammers;
- \$39.0 million for 6 additional Navy Joint Primary Aircraft Training System aircraft;
- \$25.0 million for Army digital communications network upgrades;
- \$15.0 million for the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) for C-130 aircraft;
- \$15.0 million for F-18 engine improvements; and
- \$13.0 million to modify T56 engines with Quick Engine Change (QEC) kits to achieve commonality among Air Force Special Operations Command C-130 aircraft;
- added \$258.0 million to the budget request to improve the ability of U.S. forces to meet non-traditional threats, including:
 - \$110.0 million to modernize the Air National Guard “Commando Solo” psychological operations squadron with a new EC-130J aircraft;
 - \$55.0 million for Litening II targeting pods for USMC AV-8B aircraft;
 - \$25.2 million to improve Air Force manned aircraft reconnaissance capabilities;
 - \$20.0 million to upgrade existing Air National Guard F-16 Litening Pods with new capabilities;
 - \$14.7 million for the precision location and identification program to modernize several families of radar warning receivers; and
 - \$8.1 million to begin procurement of panoramic night vision goggles for aviators.
- reduced funding for the Multi-sensor Command and Control Constellation aircraft by \$250 million. The Committee recommends that the aircraft not be purchased until after Fiscal Year 2003 studies decide on the configuration and until the MP-RTIP radar is ready for integration;
- added \$169.0 million to the budget request to promote the transformation of the armed

forces to meet the threats of the 21st century, including:

- \$105.0 million for the Army's Future Combat Systems;
 - \$15.0 million for the Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System program;
 - \$15.0 million to accelerate development of an extended range version of the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM); and
 - \$10.0 million for additional Enhanced Position Location Reporting System radios;
- approved multiyear authority for the Air Force and Marine Corps to buy new C-130J aircraft under a multiyear procurement contract. The Department is projecting that such authority would yield more than \$650 million in savings as compared to buying the aircraft on an annual basis.

ACTIVE DUTY END STRENGTH

	Fiscal year		
	2002 Authorization	2003 Request	2003 Committee Recommendation
Army.....	480,000	480,000	480,000
Navy.....	376,000	375,700	375,700
Marine Corps	172,600	175,000	175,000
Air Force.....	358,800	359,000	359,000

END STRENGTHS FOR SELECTED RESERVE

—	Fiscal Year		
	2002 Authorization	2003 Request	2003 Committee Recommendation
The Army National Guard of the United States.....	350,000	350,000	350,000
The Army Reserve.....	205,000	205,000	205,000
The Navy Reserve.....	87,000	87,800	87,800
The Marine Corps Reserve....	39,558	39,558	39,558
The Air National Guard of the United States.....	108,400	106,600	106,600
The Air Force Reserve	74,700	75,600	75,600
The Coast Guard Reserve	8,000	9,000	9,000

END STRENGTHS FOR RESERVES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN SUPPORT OF RESERVES

	Fiscal Year		
	2002	2003	2003
	Authorization	Request	Committee Recommendation
The Army National Guard of the United States.....	23,698	23,768	24,492
The Army Reserve.....	13,406	13,588	13,888
The Navy Reserve.....	14,811	14,572	14,572
The Marine Corps Reserve....	2,261	2,261	2,261
The Air National Guard of the United States.....	11,591	11,697	11,727
The Air Force Reserve	1,437	1,498	1,498

END STRENGTHS FOR MILITARY TECHNICIANS

	Fiscal Year		
	2002	2003	2003
	Authorization	Request	Committee Recommendation
The Army Reserve.....	6,249	6,349	6,599
The Army National Guard of the United States.....	23,615	23,615	24,102
The Air Force Reserve	9,818	9,911	9,911
The Air National Guard of the United States.....	22,422	22,495	22,495